The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Trust him little who praises all.—Lavater.

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WHOLE NO. 935. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1929. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 18, NO. 52.

EVERY SOCIAL LAW HAS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

There is no greater illusion than that social reforms come through legislation.

Politically minded persons have a child-like faith in the efficacy of law. They ignore the basic truth and age-long experience that public opinion is the driving force for effective law.

Men create custom and form tradition. These are gradually codified and given definition by lawmakers who build on the foundation that has been accepted by the people after long agitation.

Organized labor must be imbued with this fact.

Those who profit by wrong will not voluntarily surrender gains secured through these wrongs.

Remedial legislation must have a background of popular sympathy and understanding. Effective law simply legalizes what is agreeable to a majority of the people.

The labor injunction evil, for instance, will not be corrected until the people understand that government by equity —by one-man rule—is foreign to American policy.

The wrongs of the labor injunction must be seared into the consciousness of the people. This is not possible by casual protest or desultory attack.

The offense against equity rule must be in proportion to the widespread defense of those who profit by this iniquity.

Sound public opinion has overthrown dynasties, uprooted privilege and forced new outlooks.

New catch phrases and legalisms are invented by privilege to stay the rising tide, but he who knows the resistless power of public opinion holds his course. He is not deterred by seeming "retreats" and "compromises" of opponents.

Labor must always be inspired by a "heads-up" spirit. The defeatist attitude "it can't be done" has no place in trade unionism.

The same "heads-up" spirit must enter into labor's organizing campaign and every other activity. Zeal and enthusiasm, when backed by economic facts, are invincible. These elements command respect. They are the forerunner of every social gain.

Organized workers who understand the foundation of social legislation and the growth of their trade unions know why opponents frown on agitation and education.

"Watered" Public Utility Stock Is $200,000,000 Annual Charge

New York, March 9.—Three-eighths of public utility stock in this country is "water," declared former Gifford Pinchot in an address in this city.

The total stock value is $8,000-000,000, and of this $3,000,000,-000 is fictitious, the speaker said.

Interest on this "water" annually amounts to $200,000,000 and is "taken out of the pockets of the American people" in the form of higher charges for electricity.

Domestic consumers pay two-thirds of all the electric bills, but use only one-fifth of the current consumed. The average consumer pays up to 7 and 8 cents a kilowatt hour while large corporations like the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company pay about seven-eighths of a cent, Mr. Pinchot pointed out.

"I don't advocate public ownership," he continued, "but I do advocate stringent public control. As it is now, small consumers are charged twice, three and four times as much as they should pay. In all, they pay a tribute of $200,000,000 a year to the power monopoly and at the same time the monopoly attempts to run the political affairs of the state and of the nation."

Mr. Pinchot summed up the results of the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the public utility propaganda machine. He said that the power interests created the Joint Committee on Information "which undertook to control public opinion in the United States," through supplying information to newspapers, subsidizing college professors, editing and writing textbooks and through radio broadcasting stations. He said that when the Federal Commission's disclosures were made it appeared that the "supposedly impartial authorities" (who helped kill his giant power program in Pennsylvania) were among those subsidized by the power trust.

ITALIAN LAWMAKERS CHOSEN BY DICTATOR

New York, March 9.—The Grand Council of the Fascist party in Italy has announced candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, according to cable dispatches from that country.

The election will be held March 24, will be a formality, as a citizen can vote for no candidate unless the candidate is approved by the Grand Council.

The autocracy of this plan can be understood if it were supposed that the Republican party—the major narty in the United States —selected candidates for Congress through its National Committee, and controlled the army and judiciary so completely that no other candidates would be permitted to run.

PLAYING FAVORITES

The United States Shipping Board has already loaned $18,500,-000 to private ship owners under the Jones-White merchant marine act.

Vessel owners can borrow 75 per cent of the value of a proposed ship. They receive additional sums for carrying the mail.

The act created a $250,000,000 revolving fund out of which these loans shall be made. Loans shall be paid within 20 years. Interest charges are 2½ per cent.

Farmers asked for the same kind of a revolving fund to equalize the low price of American wheat sold in competition with foreign wheat.

"Government aid to business must be avoided," the farmers were told. President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill in a stirring message that was loudly praised by elements that approve the Jones-White bill.

Government aid is "patriotic" when applied to ship owners, but "bureaucracy gone mad" when applied to farmers.

COOLIDGE KILLS PENSION BILL; AIDED BY TRICKY LEGISLATORS

Washington, March 9.—President Coolidge ignored the Dale-Lehbach retirement bill and this legislation, which passed the Senate last May, and passed the House by a unanimous vote in the closing days of Congress, is automatically vetoed.

The bill would increase the maximum retirement pay to $1,200 a year and would raise the average allowance to $800 a year. The present maximum is $1,000, with an average of approximately $700, but many receive less than $100 annually.

Friends of the bill made every effort to get the measure on the floor of the House, but it was held up by Congressman Snell of the House Rules Committee and other House leaders.

President Coolidge was known to oppose the bill, which was finally permitted to come to a vote near the close of the session when the President could veto it without danger of being overridden by Congress.

Congressman Woodrum declared that this was the program, and his prophecy has been verified. "The passage of this bill at this late hour is but a gesture," he said.

Secret House opponents of the measure now have a clear record while blame for the veto is placed on the White House occupant who has retired to private life.

Powerful industrial interests opposed the bill because it would establish new standards for old-age pension and retirement legislation that is urged with increasing vigor in every section of the country.

NO ONE OWNS ETHER; COURTS MOVE SLOWLY

Washington, March 9.—Entanglements, both national and international, will follow court decisions that a person or nation owns the ether, said Louis G. Caldwell, former general counsel of the Federal Radio Commission, in a talk broadcasted by the National Broadcasting Company. The speaker is chairman of the committee on radio law of the American Bar Association.

Men speculate on the ownership of ether, yet no one can define it or describe it, and they are even not sure that it really exists, said the speaker.

In fact, he said, the "ether" exists only in the imagination of scientists and is but a hypothesis which is convenient for the discussion of electrical phenomena.

"No one owns the ocean or the air and yet it is possible to fill a bottle of water out of the ocean and then make it his private property. Likewise a person can compress air into a container and make it private property. So far, however, no one has detected any ether with any of his five senses or caught any and put it into a bottle."

Waves transmitted ignore boundary lines and defy the abstract sovereignty of other nations. "Manifestly, if any one owns any ether it isn't doing him much good," said Mr. Caldwell, who pointed out that lawyers are feeling their way and as yet have nothing to guide them to work out principles for the new problems that the radio presents.

TEACHERS' PENSION URGED BY WILL HAYS

Cleveland, March 9.—"Neither community respect nor self-respect accompany inability to pay the butcher, the grocer and the landlord," said Will H. Hays, moving picture supervisor and former Postmaster General, at a conference of school superintendents here.

"The world has abandoned forever the fallacy that any virtue, any stimulus to performance, any useful quality whatsoever, derives from a condition of want," said Mr. Hays. "I do not care who has made such claims; they are baseless fallacies, concocted as a sop to the spineless.

"I submit that to place before our young people the proper reward as teachers who have come to the evening of life with no provision for decent comfort, no just and reasonable assurance of continuity of livelihood during that period when success in other callings has brought abundance as well as honor, is to fend away from the teaching profession the quality and ability of personnel which our teachers and our children must command if civilization is to advance.

"The teacher is the most important agent of the taxpayer."

FREE SPEECH "FRIENDS" STAGE USUAL CIRCUS

New York, March 9.—The Communist brethren aided their well known act, "Free Sneech and Solidarity," at a meeting in this city to protest against Trotsky's deportation from Russia.

Stalin, present king pin in Russia, was not without friends and the factions fought in a manner that would shame a political convention of the "agents of the capitalist class."

Police reserves were called to separate the kicking, biting, gouging champions of the proletariat. The Stalin crowd broke up the meeting.

The minority protested against "the fascist tactics of Stalin's partisans," but the steam roller was well oiled.

Police and detective squads made a second call and dispersed the big show and several secondary meetings in various parts of the hall.

STOCK OWNERSHIP IS RISKY

The steel trust's decision to replace the larger part of its mortgages, or bonds with common stock, indicates another revolutionary change by big business.

Previously business was obsessed with the belief that corporate debts and heavy fixed charges was the ideal condition, but industry now takes the other extreme and is retiring bonds because this interest is a fixed charge.

Interest on common stock is not a fixed charge, but depends upon profits and moods of boards of directors who may defer such interests.

Workers should be alert to this change when they are urged to buy common stock. These workers do not realize that common stock ownership is a speculation and often a gamble that should only be indulged in by those who can afford losses.

Despite high-powered press agents and sentimentalists who talk of "partnership between capital and labor," it is unwise for workers to invest a portion of their daily wage in common stock.

The employer is willing that the worker buy such stock. It ties the worker to his job and it opens a deep reservoir of capital for the employer, who encourages wages being ploughed back in the plant, without any guarantee of return.

LABOR BLOCKS NEFF ON MEDIATION BOARD

Washington, March 9.—The Senate failed to confirm President Coolidge's appointment of former Senator Lenroot as a judge of the Court of Customs Appeals, and Henry H. Ganse as a judge of the District of Columbia Court. Both positions are life jobs. The Senate also refused to confirm former Governor Neff of Texas to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Board of Mediation.

Neff was opposed by railroad shopmen and the brotherhoods. Lenroot was accused of being a lobbyist for the power trust.

Opposition to Gassie was based on his tariff attitude while a member of the Federal Tariff Commission. He insisted on sitting in judgment on a sugar tariff question although his family was interested in a Southern sugar mill.

The question was brought before the Senate and Gassie retired from the case only after he was threatened with having his salary stopped.

AMBULANCE CHASERS TO LOSE UNION CARD

New York, March 9.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court has devised rules to check ambulance-chasing attorneys.

Under the heading "solicitation," the rule provides: "No attorney shall directly or indirectly assist in the procurement of employment to present, settle, prosecute or defend any claim or action, or employ any attorney for any person so to solicit on his behalf."

Violation of the rules will result in disbarment.

IMMIGRATION CHANGE POSTPONED BY HOUSE

Washington, March 9.—The House, by a vote of 190 to 152, postponed for one year the effective date of the national-origin quota of the 1924 immigration act.

The national-origin plan is designed to increase the percentage of northern European immigration at the expense of southeastern Europe. Consideration of this postponement was marked by angry debate.

LAWMAKERS CHALLENGED TO PASS SOCIAL PROGRAM

New York, March 9.—Governor Roosevelt challenged the majority party in their opposition to his program for labor legislation. The State executive, in a speech in this city, charged that "some hidden power" at Albany opposes important labor and welfare bills.

The governor described the "system," which, he said, has been in existence in Albany many years, whereby legislation, some of it non-partisan and approved by both parties in their election platforms, is strangled in committees without a hearing.

The governor's program includes hearings before a labor injunction is passed, study of old age pension systems, extension of workmen's compensation, continuing the emergency rent law and approving the 48-hour bill for women.

LAWMAKERS REJECT OUT-OF-WORK PROGRAM

Boston, March 9.—The House rejected a bill which would authorize cities and towns to appropriate and borrow money for reserve funds for public works in times of unemployment.

The out-of-work problem in this State is so serious, said Winfield Tuck of Winchester, that unless party ties and debt limits are forgotten and some action taken, "you will have a larger debt limit next for building poor houses."

Other speakers said unemployment was aggravated by refusal of some employers to hire men older than 40 and 45 years.

"YELLOW DOG" TRIUMPHS

Columbus, Ohio, March 9.—The House Judiciary Committee, composed of lawyers, killed the anti-"yellow dog" bill by a vote of 8 to 7.

The State Senate approved the bill at its last session and Attorney General Turner declared it was constitutional. In that case, as in the present fight, special interests found friends in the House.

SHORT HOUR BILL LOST

Washington, March 9.—The LaFollette-Mead shorter work week bill for postal employes did not come to a vote in the House. The bill passed the Senate last May and was favored by the House Post Office Committee. Under the bill these employes would be granted a Saturday half holiday.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Milwaukee, March 9.—Stereotypers in this city and Racine raised wages from $46 for day and $49 for night work to $48.32 and $51.51.

MINERS DISSATISFIED IN NORTHERN COLORADO

Denver, March 9.—Coal miners in the northern fields of this State ask the State Industrial Commission to raise wages and improve work conditions.

Under the law workers must take action before the commission first. The miners notified the commission that if their request is refused they reserve the right to take such action as they deem necessary.

Several months ago the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company signed an agreement with the United Mine Workers, and coal miners in other sections of the State demand the same conditions.

ARBITRATION BOARD RULES "AS YOU ARE"

Boston, March 9.—A federal arbitration proceeding between Boston & Maine railroad clerks and the management resulted in an "as-you-are" order.

The railroad gave notice that it planned to cut wages and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks countered by a wage increase demand. The arbitration board ordered that present rates continue.

11,607 MILLONAIRES LAST YEAR; 3,000 MORE EVADE MAKING REPORT

Washington, March 9.—There were 11,607 millionaires last year and 3,000 additional millionaires failed to make income tax reports, according to Joseph S. McCoy, chief actuary of the United States Treasury Department. The multi-millionaires total 200.

This estimate is based on taxable incomes in excess of $100,000. An income of this amount is held to represent actual wealth of more than $1,000,000. The 3,000 who evaded being classed as millionaires took advantage of the exemptions that the law permits in these especial cases.

In the three years ending 1927 the number of millionaires was estimated to have increased 3,000, or, roughly, 1,000 a year on the average.

The wealth of individuals with incomes of $100,000 or more was estimated today at an aggregate of $50,000,000 last year. This figure includes multimillionaires, of whom 283 in 1927 filed tax returns on incomes of $1,000,000 or more. It is believed the list of multi-millionaires will show an increase.

FEDERAL LABOR LOSES WAGE INCREASE FIGHT

Washington, March 9.—Federal employes lost their fight to have Congress adjust wages intended by the Welch bill, passed at the previous session.

The fight was directed by the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The purpose of the Welch bill was to primarily raise wages for Federal employes in the lower pay grades. Interpretations of the act by the personnel board and the comptroller twisted the act so that higher paid employes were advanced as much as $2,000 a year while lower grades received an advance of but $60 a year.

Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employes, has announced that the fight for wage equalization will be started when Congress again convenes.

RADIO COMMISSION LIVES

Washington, March 9.—In the closing hours of Congress the House accepted the bill to extend the life of the Radio Commission, as passed by the Senate. This ended the controversy over radio legislation for the session. The life of the Radio Commission is extended to December 31 of this year.

LABOR'S PEACE OFFER REJECTED IN BRITAIN

London, England, March 9.—British manufacturers rejected labor's offer to co-operate in industry.

The plan was first suggested by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress and accepted by Sir Alfred Mond, large British employer, who has since been knighted as Lord Melchett.

The dissenting employers' groups are the Federation of British Industries and the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations. These comprise 90 per cent of British employers.

The trade union proposal, now known as the Mond plan, provides that employers and employed set up national boards to adjust disputes and to make periodical audits of the entire British industrial situation. This would include production, credits, transportation and markets.

The employers' refusal is indirect, as they offer to discuss how they can "usefully" consult together.

The lukewarmness of this reply is creating suspicion among trade unionists, and the situation brings joy to left wing employers and left wing workers.

LOCKED-OUT TYPOS IN ALBANY RETURN

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—The Times-Union of this city returned to the union fold after a 14-weeks' lockout of organized printers. No person employed during the conflict is retained. The printers return to their former positions in regular priority standing.

The contract runs for three years, from March 1, 1929, with a wage increase of $1 each year. The final wage will be $54 a week. The 45-hour week is agreed to. The arbitration clause exempts laws of the local union and the International Typographical Union.

2,171 DEAD MINERS REPORTED LAST YEAR

Washington, March 9.—There were 2,171 deaths in the coal mines of this country last year, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. Of this number 1,724 fatal accidents occurred in soft coal mines and 447 in the anthracite fields.

The mine output for the year is estimated at 492,755,000 tons of bituminous and 76,734,000 tons of anthracite. The fatality rate per million tons of coal mined was 3.50 for bituminous and 5.83 for anthracite, with a total of 3.81 for the entire industry.

The figures show a slight fatality increase in the bituminous fields over the previous year.

Falls of mine roof and coal are responsible for practically one-half of these deaths. Proper timbering by management would minimize these falls.

AMERICA LINED UP WITH INDIA; BOTH HAVE CHILD NIGHT WORK

New York, March 9.—"How do Americans like the company we are keeping?" asks Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers, in pointing out that our country, China and India are the only nations that enforce night work on women and children in textile mills.

Mr. McMahon quotes this statement from the Textile World, a "hard-boiled, anti-union, pro-mill paper":

"Night work for women and children in Japanese textile mills will be prohibited by imperial edict on and after July 1, 1929. Thereafter and until such time as they are fit to change their policy, the United States, China and India will be the only important countries in the world having social standards which permit the exploiting of women and minors on all-night shifts."

"Americans will hardly be proud of their company," said Mr. McMahon. "Lest we forget, the Nationalist government of China is moving as rapidly as possible to abolish such exploitation.

"Yet the paragraph quoted is a good sign. Textile World editors have wit enough to see that just as a matter of far-sighted selfish interest, night work for women and children is fatal for the industry. It means over-production and under-consumption; it ravages the generation to come. It has characterized the textile industry for a generation—women and children will not work nights if they or their families can help it; and starvation wages make no markets.

"Night factory work for women and children is an economic and a physiological crime. It is a sad commentary on employers who maintain conditions in their factories that are only equalled in China and India.

"The child labor problem in north as well as in southern States."

RAIL SHOP MEN GAIN

Omaha, March 9.—Wage increases of from 2 to 5 cents an hour has been secured by 11,000 shop employes of the Union Pacific system.

INJUNCTION RELIEF IS BEFORE CONGRESS

Washington, March 9.—The seventieth Congress did not act on the A. F. of L. request for labor injunction relief.

The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, consisting of Senators Norris, Walsh (Mont.) and Blaine, held extensive hearings on the Shipstead bill which would deny jurisdiction to equity judges where the plaintiff is engaged at law, and concedes jurisdiction only where tangible, transferable property is involved.

The two last A. F. of L. conventions indorsed the principle of the Shipstead bill. The sub-committee prepared a substitute bill which included strong declarations against the "yellow dog" contract and in favor of labor's right to bargain collectively. The injunction should not be used, except in specific cases. The outstanding difference between the bill and the Shipstead bill is the omission of any definition of property.

There is of opinion that the substitute is not a solution of the question.

The three Senators on the sub-committee are considered among the most friendly to labor in the Senate.

The bill is expected to be the policy of agitation and education that the public may be better acquainted with their viewpoints.

'STEENTH R-R-REVOLT BEGUN BY PALE PINKS

New York, March 9.—Plans to "bore from within" the A. F. of L. by a "militant though informal" national movement were announced by Professor Muste of Brookwood College and others at a luncheon of the League of Industrial Democracy.

The league was formerly known as the International Collegiate Socialist Society until 1921, when it changed its name.

The speakers are professional "liberals" seeking chair revolutionists and pale pinks.

Every ancient phrase that A. F. of L. opponents have used for 45 years was palmed off as original stuff. Dean Muste graciously announced that A. F. of L. officials will not be "exterminated." They will be "ignored," he said.

Morris Hillquit, wealthy lawyer and pole vaulter for the party, expounded his well-known anti-A. F. of L. Hillquitisms.

"YELLOW DOG" PLAN CONTROLS WORKERS

Boston, March 9.—The "yellow-dog" contract generally applies to workers only as long as they are employed in the non-union plant, but the scheme has extended to workers after they cease employment.

In a discussion in the State Legislature one "yellow dog" was shown to have this provision:

"In case my employment is terminated I will not for one year thereafter in no way annoy, molest, interfere, directly or indirectly, with your customers, property, business or employes."

"DAVE" KREYLING, UNIONIST

St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—David Kreyling, secretary of the local Central Trades and Labor Union, was aided by organized labor in observing his 76th birthday anniversary.

Mr. Kreyling of trade union veteran has been closely associated with the modern labor movement, of which he has been an active member for more than half a century.

BARBER LAW PASSED

Helena, Mont., March 9.—The legislature has passed a bill that regulates the sanitation of barber shops in this State. The Montana Board of Health together with a Board of Barber Examiners will enforce the act.

COMPENSATION FAVORED

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The State Senate approved the workmen's compensation bill.

The House passed a "full crew" bill, which is urged by organized labor.

CONGRESS WILL MEET IN SPECIAL SESSION

Washington, March 9.—An extra session of Congress will be convened April 15, according to Congressman Tilson, majority leader of the House. Members of both Houses elected last November will be seated.

Leaders of the administration party will attempt to confine the work of the special session to tariff changes and farm relief. To limit action to these two subjects, said Mr. Tilson, but two committees of the House will be organized—the Committee on Ways and Means and Agriculture.

It is expected that the tariff changes and a farm relief bill will be ready for presentation to Congress shortly after organization. It is the purpose to quickly pass this legislation and postpone action on other proposals until the regular December session.

NON-UNION FIRE TRUCK IS BEING ADVERTISED

Worcester, Mass., March 9.—The anti-union American LaFrance Company of Elmira, N. Y., lost a $10,000 contract in this city. The company is warring on the Machinists' union. This, together with the attempt of a non-union plant to bribe Minneapolis council men, is giving the anti-union concern a reputation well deserved.

Chief McCarthy of the local fire department declined to comment on the LaFrance labor policy, but the Minneapolis incident, but he did say he "didn't like their way of doing business."

OLD-AGE PENSION LAW ENACTED IN WYOMING

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 9.—Organized labor in this State is jubilant over the legislature's acceptance of the old-age principle. The act will be enforced by county commissioners. The maximum monthly allowance will be $30 for dependent persons over 65 and whose total assets do not exceed $3,000.

DICTATORSHIP IS GREATEST HARM TO PEOPLE

From Manchester (England) Guardian

It was Bismarck who once declared that any fool can govern by martial law.

All dictatorships govern by martial or semi-martial law—the Russian "G. P. U." the Italian "Militia," the Rumanian "Siguranza," the Polish "Defensive" are terrorist organizations, instruments of government, and hybrids, so to speak, between soldiers and police forces. There is not a dictatorship in Europe that does not rule by black-and-tannery.

It is absurd to suppose that a dictatorship brings the able to the top. The opposite is true—it eliminates them. The courageous, the critical, the intelligent. The able have no chance except in so far as they are servile, unscrupulous and never openly critical.

It is commonly supposed that democracy is a form of mob rule and a dictatorship is the rule of the elite. Again the opposite is true. A dictatorship is organized mob rule through organized lynch law. All great dictators are great demagogues. It has been said that democracies are ruled by catch phrases. No premier in any European democracy has so many catch phrases as Mussolini or Pilsudski. He can call forth popular applause so blind and hysterical.

It is a mistake to suppose that dictatorships are necessarily anarchical. When they appeal to the emotions of the mob it is nearly always to the bad emotions.

In Italy and Russia those masses that can be reached by public speeches, newspapers and radio are continually being whipped up into a paroxyism of boastful, malignant jingoism. Dictatorships thrive only in a warlike atmosphere and if their foreign policies are peaceful it is only because they are not strong enough to fight.

No dictatorship is possible without servility. The mental prostration before dogmas, beliefs and so-called ideas or ideals in Russia and Italy is more degrading than any obeisance before an Oriental despot.

In no dictatorship is there any justice. Trials are inquisitions or legalized lynchings. If they are held in public it is so that justice may be smothered by the emotions of the mob. If they are held in secret it is through fear lest these emotions may not be violent enough to smother justice.

Dictatorships create a problem; they create nothing but themselves. The terror, when it begins, is always announced as a transitional measure, but it never remains the servant and always becomes the master of the dictator.

Russia is still under the Red Terror, more than ten years after the revolution; Hungary is still under the White terror, nearly ten years after the counter-revolution. In Italy the terror is not so crudely violent, but it still exists and is monstrous and cruel, more than six years after the march on Rome.

A dictatorship is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation. It is worse than plague, flood, famine or war.